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for the most part seems to have been carefully done and Lowell is fortunate in having such a complete record of its activities.

W. B. B.

National Housing Association. Proceedings of the First National Housing Conference held in New York, June 3, 5 and 6, 1911. Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, Vol. II, No. 3. (New York. 1912. Pp. viii, 236.)

The subjects of this collection of papers, concise and practical especially on the sanitary side of the housing problem, indicate fairly the range of the discussion. The opening address on A Housing Program, by Lawrence Veiller, is followed by special articles upon sanitary inspection, alleys, privy vaults, garbage and rubbish, the problems of the small house, the housing conditions of small towns, housing reform through legislation, law enforcement, and the tenant's responsibility, each prepared either by city health officials or prominent officers of private associations concerned with housing reform. The discussion following each paper is recorded and is frequently illuminating.

The "Proceedings" contain no contribution to economic or social science. Except for a comprehensive address on City Planning and Housing, by Frederick Law Olmsted, the larger aspects of the housing problem are neglected. There is no consideration of the relation of the problem to taxation, land values, land ownership, credit systems, transit improvement, co-partnership of tenants, the decentralization of industry, or experimentation in the materials and forms of construction. The chief value of the volume lies in the spirited treatment of practical and urgent sanitary problems by men and women actively interested in health conditions and health legislation and its enforcement.

J. FORD.

Harvard University.

Penal Servitude. By E. STAGG WHITIN. (New York: National Committee on Prison Labor. 1912. Pp. iii, 162, viii. \$1.50.)

While the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology is making available in English the best modern treatises on criminal science by Continental psychologists, philosophers, psychiatrists, and students of criminal law, it is important that there should be